













## TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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**The Times**

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OVIS,  
 President and General Manager.  
 C. C. ALLEN, Vice President and Business Manager.  
 W. M. SPALDING, Secretary.

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To News Dealers.  
 Back numbers of THE TIMES for May 25th are called for at this office. Please return all you can collect, and receive pay for same.  
 THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

To Advertisers.  
 The Times counting-room is open daily until 10 o'clock p.m.

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 San Francisco—Occidental Hotel Newsstand.  
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Over \$3,000,000 have thus far been subscribed for the Johnstown sufferers.

THERE is a good deal of costly building going on in Los Angeles, for a "busted" town.

PHILADELPHIA alone has raised nearly \$800,000 for the sufferers by the flood. A noble record.

CHICAGO's new pumping works will give her a supply of 225,000,000 gallons daily, the greatest of any city in the world.

ACCORDING to the Chicago Tribune, the murder of Dr. Cronin has resulted in a practical disbandment of the Clana-Gael.

DENVER claims an increase of 30,000 in population last year, and a present total of 125,000. We shall see next year.

DAN LAMONT is talked of as a Democratic candidate for the Governor of New York at the expiration of David B. Hill's term.

ONE hundred and twenty-five tons of candy are bought every day by the people in the streets of New York. No wonder dyspepsia flourishes.

FIVE Judges of the Supreme Court of New York signed last week, in their official capacity, a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, expressing their sympathy with the cause of home rule in Ireland.

AN English syndicate is said to have offered \$10,000,000 for the Elgin watch factory. In order to prevent disappointments, we ought perhaps right now to inform all English syndicates that THE TIMES is not for sale.

A PROMINENT Turkish official in Constantinople laments the spread of Christianity among the women of Turkey on the ground that it will soon lead the Turkish ladies to dress as immodestly as the Christian ladies.

MONTANA, like California, has plenty of climate—only it is of another sort. At Fort Keagh, last summer, the thermometer ranged from 120° to 130° above, while last winter it marked 65° below zero—a total range of 195°.

It is not only in California that market gardening pays well. A little hot house of cucumbers, near Boston, has earned its owner, during most of the season, about \$300 a week. It is too bad that here in California this profitable business is mostly left to Chinese.

THE people up north don't call that mysterious vine disease the *mal nero*. They prefer to call it the "Los Angeles vine disease." And they will doubtless continue to call it so, even should it spread through all the 52 counties in the State. By doing this they kill two birds with one stone—save their Italian and get in a quiet fling at the detested Southern Citrus Belt.

A MERCHANDISE broker of this city, who has just returned from a trip East, tells the Commercial Bulletin that there is absolutely no demand for California canned fruit in the East at present; one reason being that our product, as a rule, is not a first-class grade, and another that the rate from Baltimore to Chicago is 14 cents, while from here to Chicago it is \$1. Our fruit-growers ought to bring organized and persistent effort to bear to overcome these drawbacks. The first one is entirely in our own hands, while the second should not be an insuperable obstacle, as the Pacific railroads are equally interested with our merchants. It is of no use to keep extending the area of our orchards unless we provide markets for the fruit.

## SHALL WE HAVE A SMELTER?

We have several times drawn attention to the advantages presented by Los Angeles as a site for ore reduction works. Such works could command the mineral product of Southern California, Arizona, Southern Nevada, Southern Utah, Sonora and Lower California, which product now goes a thousand miles or more to be worked.

A correspondent writes to call the attention of the public, through THE TIMES, to the excellent opportunities which present themselves here for the establishment of a smelter. The writer of the communication states that he has spent the last year on the Mojave Desert, and finds there almost inexhaustible bodies of lead ore, carrying such a large per cent. of lead that it cannot be worked in a mill. In 1876, says our correspondent, Denver and Colorado were in about the same position as Los Angeles and Southern California are today. Denver has been made what it is by the establishment of smelters and stamp mills. The ore on the desert is said to be easy of access. There is no snow to contend with. The mines can be worked all the year round. Living is cheap. These are certainly great advantages in favor of this section. Our correspondent continues:

When there was talk of smelters at Denver the railroads said: "You must not build them; we want to haul the ore to Omaha, and we will charge you so much for your coal that you cannot run one month." How is it now? There has not been any coal found in Southern California. That is no reason that it can't be found. The same thing occurred in Colorado. When they wanted the coal, they found it. Colorado today cannot raise enough produce for her home markets, but draws largely upon Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and several other Western States. With the lead mines of Southern California running, every pound of produce that can be raised in the San Gabriel Valley can find a market. There is a company being formed now to build a 30-ton smelter at Oro Grande, which it can be made to pay them. Why not in Los Angeles? If a smelter is built at Oro Grande the trade of all that country will go to San Francisco. It should come here. We want more railroads. Give them something to do besides hauling tourists and they will be only too glad to get here. Coal by water and railroads would certainly reduce the price. The advantages for mining here were never equalled in any country. A smelter in Los Angeles means money for every one. Will we have it?

In addition to this, it may be remarked that we can burn petroleum for fuel until we can get cheap coal. Petroleum has been taken from Los Angeles county to use as fuel in Arizona reduction works.

There is a big thing in reduction works here, not only for the community at large, but also for those who establish such works, provided they understand their business. Suppose our Board of Trade were to take up the question of a Los Angeles smelter on a big scale, prepared to treat every variety of smelting ore that is found in any quantity in the Southwest. The successful carrying out of such a scheme would make this city a rival of Pueblo, in addition to the other attractions of climate and varied productions which Pueblo lacks.

## QUIJOTOA.

The destruction by fire of what was left of the mining camp of Quijotoa recalls attention to the most recent of those phenomenal mining excitements that have from time to time broken forth on this coast since 1849. It is not probable that the camp will ever be rebuilt, as it has been almost deserted for several years. Unlike some other mushroom mining towns, which have added millions to the wealth of the country, Quijotoa was worked as a fake by those into whose hands the property fell, and the mines never paid their working expenses.

It was in the fall of 1883 that some adventurous prospectors discovered rich mineral on the summit of a precipitous and almost inaccessible peak mountain, standing alone, and visible from afar, on the dry mesa, 85 miles south west of Tucson, the nearest place. They shipped several tons of the ore to Colorado in sacks and received very good returns. Shortly after it was announced that the "bonanza firm" had paid \$300,000 for the mines. The facts were that a protégé of Flood, named Lyle, and young Flood, had been backed by the "old man," and paid the discoverers \$50,000 and some stock in their mines. They then proceeded to boom the bonanza according to the most approved tenets of the San Francisco stock market, stationing men with shotguns on the summit of the mountain, which was only approachable by a ladder, to guard the asserted stupendous wealth there lying around loose.

A big rush of course set in; the road from Tucson to Quijotoa was lined with men, women and children, on foot, on horse, mule and burro back, and in wagons; two stage lines vied with each other, like transatlantic steamers, in making quick passages, three telegraph companies struggled to get a line in first, finally giving way to one; in spite of lumber at \$75 a thousand, a mile of stores were erected within three months, some of them costing thousands of dollars; a newspaper was started, and the talk of the formation of a new county went so far as to attract chronic office-seekers from all parts of the Territory. Whisky and beer were plentiful, but water was scarce, there being none within several miles, until it was struck in a well at over 600 feet; so mineralized, however, as to be almost poisonous. Half a dozen additions to the original townsite were laid out, and lots sold at big prices.

Meantime, the company had been tunnelling through the mountain, to try and strike the ledge which cropped out above. They ran several tunnels clear through the mountain, and came out on the other side, but their labor was in vain. It was, as blunt Jim Fair told them, after they had trotted him and Mackay out there to give a tone to the enterprise, merely a "scab on the top of the mountain." The market had to be worked, though, so connection was made from the surface with a tunnel, a mill erected, and ore that had been sorted on top dumped down and out, to make peo-

ple believe that it came from the interior. But the stock failed to respond, and most of the sales were of the "wash" variety. During this time, the population of the camp had dwindled, until a year after the first rush, it did not amount to more than a couple of hundred. The mill has since been running semi-occasionally, on ore from other mines, and the stock has tumbled to a few bits a share, with no buyers.

Such is the history of the last mining craze we have had on the coast—not counting the Lower California fiasco. The same parties have recently acquired the management of that old dividend payer, the Silver King, which has for some time ceased to be profitable, and will doubtless try to give it due prominence on the San Francisco stock board, but gauds don't bite now at such baits as they used to. Mining has got down to a basis of hard, practical work, like other business, and it takes something more substantial than mystery and bluff to induce the public to invest their money in mining schemes. We are likely to have less booms and more mineral in the future.

SECRETARY HALFORD comes in for compliments from all quarters. The Chicago Inter Ocean has this to say about him:

Private Secretary Halford, by his courtesy, tact and good business ability, is winning good words from all who come in contact with him. Following the genial Col. Dan Lamont, a private secretary had to have full qualifications for the place to be a success. The New York Sun remarks that Halford is "frank, amiable and shrewd, and not at all stuck up or pretentious." Halford is an old editor from out West, and they are all that way. In fact, it was the locality where the editor of the Sun and all the leading editors of New York learned their lessons.

## MEN AND WOMEN.

Thomas Delworth, who was once a slave in the South, is now president of the Builders' Laborers' Union at St. Catharines, Canada.

Rosa Bonheur is one of the famous people of the world who celebrate their seventy-first birthday this year. She is still painting industriously.

The remains of Mrs. Diana C. Ekin, wife of Gen. Ekin, were buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, in a lot selected by the Secretary of War for Gen. Ekin's family. This is said to be the first time that the remains of a woman were laid in a cemetery devoted to the soldier dead.

The Shah is accompanied everywhere by an intelligent-looking boy about 5 or 6 years old. The child was even present at the late official reception of the diplomatic corps in St. Petersburg. It seems that a famous seer of Teheran has prophesied that as long as the boy is near him nothing will happen to the Shah. (Pshaw.)

Doorkeeper Loeffler of the White House has a wonderful memory. He was with Stanton at the time of Lincoln's assassination. Five years later, now, he has been ordered to the White House for the duties he is still performing. His recollection of faces is remarkable. "You called on Mr. Garfield," or "I remember you during the Hayes régime," he will tell you, and to a man whom he has never seen but once, and that years ago. He can tell a "crank" on sight, and he says the President has a great deal of annoyance by his audacity.

## AMONG THE JOKESTERS.

He: "May I see you home?" She: "Is your eyesight good?" (Epoch.)  
 The only way to get a hen out of the garden is to go slow but shoe her.—Merchant Traveler.  
 Some one suggests that the new summer goods called "tramp cloth" was so named because it won't wash.—New York Tribune.  
 Mr. Younghusband: "Darling, you have been weeping. What is it, my sweetest love?" Mrs. Younghusband: "Horseradish."—(Detroit Free Press.)  
 "That is Tom's yacht off there on the horizon," Harriet said to her sister. "I'll ask him when he comes in what the horizon looks like when he is close to it."—(Munsey's Weekly.)  
 Teacher: "Benjamin, how many times must I tell you not to snap your fingers?" Now put down your hand and keep still. I shall hear what you have to say presently. Five minutes later, when the teacher said, "Benjamin, what is it that you want to say?" Benjamin: "There was a tramp in the hall awhile ago, and I saw him go off with your good-headed parasol."—(New York Sun.)

Journalistic Pugnacity.  
 (Riverside Press.)  
 We admired the article written by the editor of the San Bernardino Courier regarding the Johnstown disaster, and nothing could give us a higher opinion of its worth than that a paper that never flatters, the LOS ANGELES TIMES, could, with such manifest sincerity, give it hearty praise. This commendation drew an eulogistic notice in reply from Mr. Kearney, and all the exchanges express wonder over the spectacle of such unprecedented amiability. Among the comments this interchange of compliments drew out we find nothing nearer than the following from the Banning Herald: [Copying a personal editorial containing an allusion to the Banning Herald:] "The LOS ANGELES TIMES never heard of the blarney stone. It leads the papers of Southern California easily, but dispenses no more smiles than the law allows." (San Bernardino Courier.)

What is the name of Senatus has got into our exchanges? The Courier wrote a paragraphic notice on the commencement of a new volume by THE TIMES, and THE TIMES had an editorial allusion complimentary of an editorial which appeared in the Courier. The two papers were nearly every paper in the two counties has gone into hysterics. What in the name of mischief, or madness, does it all mean?

We never make a row, but if people will force us into one, we do our best to get through with it at once. We detect newspaper wrangling, and singular though it may appear to the Banning Herald, deplore the necessity of engaging in journalistic jangling. But what can we do? Take the Herald's own words: "What provocation has it had for the personality it perpetrates above? We have not offended it."

Now, we can assure it that every other paper which has been sharply criticised by the Courier, brought the criticism upon itself by a wanton onslaught, after the fashion of the Herald. . . . But, we have repeatedly ignored the feeble and foolish flings of weak, but vicious, village "organs," simply out of desire to avoid wrangling. . . . Here, then, in the name of fair play, let the Herald be so unjust as to bring such a charge against a paper it confessedly does not read?—so with the Times and Courier, we are slightly inclined to hold that, after all, this noisy battle about them is rather complimentary than otherwise. . . . The Herald's fling was so imposing in magnitude in the eyes of their contemporaries to attract so much of their attention.

## SHIP AND RAIL.

## THE SANTA FE MAGNATES IN SAN DIEGO.

How They Looked Over the Company's Property and What They Did—Brief History of the Santa Fe Enterprise—Freight Business Picking Up.

For some unaccountable reason freight business on the Southern Pacific in this section is much better at this season of the year than ever before. The railroad men themselves cannot account for it, except on the theory that merchants have made up their minds that Los Angeles is to be over-run with visitors this fall and winter. Every freight train that comes into the city is loaded with freight and some heavy trains have been pulling out for the East.

The Santa Fe is doing a like business, and from all accounts Los Angeles is on the verge of a prosperity such as her people have never before known. The San Diego Sun of Saturday gives a good account of the Santa Fe directors' meeting at that city. It says: President W. B. Strong and party arrived last night at 8 o'clock. The party consisted of J. F. Goddard, third vice-president, and General Manager D. McCool, G. W. Sanborn, G. O. Manchester, Judge Brunson, and Mr. Strong's private secretary, Frank Reigart.

Mr. Strong was invited by W. E. Hadley to accept the hospitality of the Horton House, which he accepted. The San Diego Sun of Saturday gives a good account of the Santa Fe directors' meeting at that city. It says: President W. B. Strong and party arrived last night at 8 o'clock. The party consisted of J. F. Goddard, third vice-president, and General Manager D. McCool, G. W. Sanborn, G. O. Manchester, Judge Brunson, and Mr. Strong's private secretary, Frank Reigart.

Early this morning President Strong's private car took the directors of the California Southern railroad to National City, where a meeting was held at 11 o'clock to elect a successor to C. W. Smith, whose resignation took effect.

The directors were in session about half an hour and it is understood that D. W. Robinson was elected to fill the vacancy, though the officers of the company say that only routine business was transacted.

After the meeting adjourned President Strong, in company with G. O. Manchester, D. McCool, Col. Dickinson and Judge Brunson walked down to the Santa Fe wharf, inspected it and then made a tour of the shops. It has just been three years next month since President Strong was in San Diego. The piles of the Santa Fe wharf were then being driven and not one-half of the fine business blocks now in the city had been erected.

Mr. Strong's careful scrutiny of the company's interests here would seem to indicate plainly that he intends for the Santa Fe business to increase in the future. "We will do no more railroad building for the present," he said, "but everything possible will be done to make the lines now constructed yield a profit to the company."

Mr. Strong and his private secretary were both misinterpreted by the Associated Press report sent out from Los Angeles relative to the P. and O. steamers. Mr. Strong did not care to talk about the arrangements with the Peninsula and Oriental steamers, but was glad to know that San Diego citizens are taking active steps to make this a port of immediate transportation.

This afternoon at 1 o'clock President Strong and his associates, accompanied by the members of the Common Council, started on a trip to the Sweetwater dam, La Jolla, and after passing the National City and Otay Railroad.

"President Strong will remain in San Diego until Sunday evening inspecting the Santa Fe property here, and transacting such matters as may be necessary for the expected large increase in business."

THE SANTA FE'S HISTORY.  
 At this particular time a brief history of the Santa Fe, more concise and yet more complete than any ever before published on the coast, should be of interest to San Diego people. The great corporation known as the Santa Fe system was born February 11, 1883, when the Territorial Assembly of Kansas authorized the incorporation of the Atchison and Topeka Railroad Company, with S. C. Pomeroy, C. K. Holliday and others as directors. The purpose of the incorporators was to build a road from Atchison, on the Missouri river, to Topeka, a distance of about 100 miles, and thence west toward Santa Fe, N. M. The charter also provided for a line south toward the Gulf of Mexico. Nothing was done toward construction for several years, and in 1882 an effort was made to secure Government aid, and Congress passed an act March 3, 1883, granting certain lands in Kansas to the company to aid in constructing the proposed road. The company name was also changed at the same date by the Kansas Legislature to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

THREE MILLION ACRES OF LAND.  
 The Kansas Legislature on February 9, 1884, approved the Government grant, by which 5,000,000 acres of land in alternate sections passed into the hands of the company. This tract was larger than the State of Connecticut and about half as large as San Diego county, and almost every acre of it was tillable, the greater portion of it lying in the Kansas and Arkansas river bottoms, according to the provisions of the Government grant the entire line was to be built in ten years, at the expiration of which time the lands unsold should revert to the United States. Five and a half years of this time had passed and no work had yet been done on the Santa Fe road.

INTO NEW HANDS.  
 Early in 1888 the charter was transferred to Joseph Nickerson, Alden Spauld, Emory Twichell, Charles W. Pierce and F. H. Peabody of Boston, George Opydyke and Henry Blood of New York and Thomas Sherlock of Cincinnati.

The first work on the road was done early in 1889, at Topeka. In July, 1889, the first loan was negotiated on 20-year bonds upon the railroad, rolling stock, franchise, etc., at \$15,000 per mile, and in October, 1870, a second bonded indebtedness, secured by the land grant, was made, the bonds to run for 30 years.

Construction, however, progressed slowly. In 1889 only 28 miles were built. Next year 34 miles were added, and in 1871 75 miles were built, and it was estimated that 343 miles were yet to be built before the western boundary of Kansas would be reached. Only one year remained in which to build the remaining portion and secure the land grant. An effort to induce Congress to continue the line was abandoned, and rapid construction commenced, so that by December 28, 1872, the first train ran from Topeka to the Colorado line, but it was not until February 20, 1873, that the line was opened for business.

At this time the total cost of construction had been over \$22,000,000, or an average of \$48.815 per mile. In 1872 the first branch was built

from the main line to Wichita, and in 1873 the Colorado and New Mexico Railroad Company was organized, which provided for the extension of the Santa Fe from the Kansas line to Albuquerque.

The depression of 1873 was keenly felt by the Santa Fe, and the stockholders were appealed to for aid to wipe out the company's large debt and relieve it of its embarrassment. In 1875 the Santa Fe absorbed the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Railroad Company and the Pueblo and Salt Lake Company, the latter having franchises for nine different lines. The line to Pueblo was formally opened March 4, 1876, giving the Santa Fe 620 miles of road west of the Missouri River.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.  
 Up to this time the Santa Fe had no line between Topeka and Kansas City. The Missouri River communication being made at Atchison. On August 29, 1876, the Kansas City-Topeka line was formally opened.

From 1875 to 1881 the Santa Fe built a large number of branch roads, all in Kansas, making a perfect network of small feeders.

In 1878 work was commenced on the proposed line to Albuquerque. It was in the building of this line that the first tunnel had to be constructed through the summit of the Raton Mountains. It was completed in September, 1879, and is 2011 feet long.

One of the hardest battles in railroad construction resulted upon an attempt of the Atchison to build to Denver. The fight was made by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Injunctions were issued against the Santa Fe and the fight was brought to a close in November, 1878, by the Santa Fe leasing the Denver and Rio Grande road. A few months later this lease was broken and the war began once more. The Santa Fe graders in Arkansas Cañon worked under protection of an armed guard, and trains were run with small protection. In spite of these precautions the Denver people took forcible possession of the line which they had leased to the Santa Fe in June, 1879, the Atchison succeeding only in holding the buildings at Pueblo and Canon City. Two days afterward the court decided in favor of the Atchison people. The Denver and Rio Grande was compelled, by order of the court, to pay for the construction of 20 miles built by the Santa Fe. On September 1, 1879, the Santa Fe surveyed a parallel line with the Denver road to the city by the same name, but the building of the road was prevented by a final compromise, effected in May, 1880.

THE SONORA SYSTEM.  
 In 1880 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe secured a concession from the Mexican Government of 15,000 acres per mile and a subsidy of \$12,075 per mile for the construction of a road from Guaymas to a point on the boundary line of the United States. Work on construction commenced in 1880, and in 1882 the line was completed from Guaymas to Nogales, a distance of 282 miles. A line was built from Benson, and in 1882 trains were running from Benson to Guaymas. In 1880 the Atchison purchased the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Railroad, which was pushed forward through a rich country, and which, by 1888, had 941.93 miles of road.

GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE.  
 By act of Congress passed in 1884 the Southern Kansas was empowered to build through the Indian Territory to Fort Worth, Texas. Through these extensions were made in 1885 and the line, which was the longest of the Oklahoma country, has proved a most profitable one, was the first great enterprise of the Santa Fe in the line of extension. The Santa Fe completed its line from Kansas City to Chicago, making a direct line from the great city of the lakes to the Pacific Coast. This and other lines completed increased the mileage of the Santa Fe to 7275 miles, and the amended charter of Santa Fe, which was filed at Topeka, October 9, 1888, fixed the capital stock at \$83,420,000, which includes the Santa Fe main line and 62 branch roads.

The present system of the Santa Fe reaches from San Diego to Chicago, from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, and south from El Paso to the City of Mexico, making one of the most extensive railway systems in the United States.

President Strong and party will return East Sunday.

## Duval Still in Jail.

Duval, the police court lawyer, arrested last Saturday afternoon for an assault on David Wilson, remained in the City Prison all yesterday. During the morning he was almost wild on account of not having his daily allowance of morphine, and Dr. Morrison finally had to give him a "shot" to brace him up. The fellow's wife said that he was in the habit of taking about six grains of the drug a day. Mrs. Duval was about the station the greater part of the day, and when she was outside she was looking up bonds for her husband, but up to last night had not succeeded. Duval's case will come up today.

## Its Speeding Days Numbered.

Grand avenue as a speeding track will soon be a thing of the past. The laying of the cable track is progressing rapidly along the avenue, and the constantly-diminishing clear roadway is viewed with dismay by the roadsters. The avenue has become the popular drive track for those who have nervous turnouts, and many exciting impromptu races have taken place along it. Yesterday afternoon it was crowded with vehicles of every description, from dog carts to elaborate and elegant carriages. Several interesting races took place, and the avenue was lined with spectators, who viewed the scene with interest.

Arrested for Soliciting.  
 Last night about 10 o'clock one of the street-walkers at the corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets was charged with soliciting. She put up \$20 bail, and was released. She gave her name as Mamie Andrews.

## PERSONAL NEWS.

D. Pohlanski, a business man of New York, is at the Hollenbeck.

J. E. Bourke, a prominent business man of Chicago, is at the Hollenbeck.

W. R. Owen and wife, tourists from Denver, Colo., have a suite of rooms at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. W. E. Fisher, for some time past surgeon on the Pacific Mail steamships, is in the city on a visit. Dr. Fisher will remain a month or six weeks. He is the guest of Dr. Ainsworth of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mrs. R. Ferner left for San Francisco yesterday to join her daughter, Mrs. Nenna Ferner, leading lady of the Temptations Company. It is hoped that Miss Ferner will return to Los Angeles with her mother, where she will be welcomed by a large circle of friends.

Go to Santa Fe Springs Hotel; hot sulphur baths; new management.

## THE STAGE.

## ARGUMENT OF THE OPERA "MARITANA."

To Be Presented by the New Stock Company This Week—How the Good Don Gets His Girl and the Bad Don Gets Fooled—Notes.

This evening at the Los Angeles Theatre, Wyatt's English Opera Company will open a season of ten weeks. The opera selected is *Maritana*, one of the prettiest light operas now on the stage. The bill will be changed once a week, and, as a number of the artists stand at the top of the ladder, there is no doubt about the success of the venture. A full-dress rehearsal was held yesterday afternoon and everything went off as smoothly as possible. Following is the cast of characters:

"Maritana" (a Gitan), Mrs. Padelford; "Lazarillo," Miss Emma Berg; "Marchioness," Miss Kitty Lowell; "Don Cesar de Bazan," Alfred Wilkie; "Don José," G. Byron Browne; "Charles II. King of Spain," W. F. Rochester; "Marquis," Fred Reynolds; "Captain of Guards," Carl Heyser; "Alcalde," J. K. Pavilla; W. F. Rochester, stage director; T. Wilmot Eckert, musical director.

## THE ARGUMENT.

Following is the argument:  
 In a public square of the city of Madrid a band of Gypsies are levying contributions on the populace, in recompense for the songs and dances with which they amuse them. With this tribe is "Maritana," a young girl of extraordinary beauty of person, and a vocalist of more than common talent. The gay King Charles II. of Spain has seen her, and is smitten with her charms. At the end of one of her lays, he gives her a coin of value, and hastens away. But his disguise does not conceal him from the keen eyes of "Don José," his minister, who, to carry out his own designs upon the Queen, resolves to aid in converting the fair young Gypsy to the purpose of the King. He praises her beauty, excites her ambition and awakens in her heart hopes of future grandeur and prosperity.

At this moment "Don Cesar de Bazan" comes reeling from a tavern where he has lost his last marvél in gambling. His costume once rich, is now ragged and dirty. His handsome person bears marks of dissipation and poverty, yet in his bearing there is still something noble and prepossessing. "Don José" and he have been friends in brighter days, and recognizing each other, "Don Cesar" briefly recapitulates the downward steps that have led him to his present condition.

"Don Cesar" is a poor forlorn boy who has just attempted to destroy himself, now attracts "Don Cesar's" attention and tells him the story of his wrongs. "Don Cesar" becomes his friend and is soon embroiled in a quarrel which leads to a duel. Now an edict has been passed to punish all who engage in that mode of settling disputes, and "Don Cesar" is arrested and conveyed to prison while "Don José" promises "Maritana" an introduction to court on the morrow.

At the commencement of the second act "Don Cesar" is found asleep in the prison while the boy watches over him. "Don Cesar" is condemned to die at 7 a.m. and the hands of the clock point to 5 as he awakes. But two hours of life remain to him, yet he is gay and ridiculous in his attempts to console himself.

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## A Bad Fall.

Yesterday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a telephone message was received from the Philadelphia Brewery asking for the patrol wagon to be sent down at once, which was done, and in a short time a badly used up individual, who said his name was



## MRS. MARLETTE.

THE SAN BERNARDINO SHOOTER.  
ACQUITTED.

Contrary to Usual Custom Popular Opinion Against the Woman, but a Plea of Emotional Insanity Saved Her -- Scenes and Incidents.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 22.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] This is the third day of the celebrated trial of the People vs. Mattie Marlette for the murder of old man Sullivan. At the convening of court at 9 o'clock this morning, the room was fairly packed to suffocation with a long string of humanity, reaching far out into the hall, many of whom were standing upon chairs, craning their necks and straining their ears to catch every word that was uttered by counsel on either side.

The wife and daughter of the deceased, from San José, were present in court this forenoon, for the first time. They each wore deep mourning dresses and veils, and during the several speeches that were made the daughter, who is a young woman, gave expression to her grief in moans and wailing, and left the courtroom several times during the forenoon.

This was argument day in the case, the evidence all being in yesterday at the adjournment of the court. After the jury had been called and quiet restored in the room, Mr. Lyman Evans, Assistant District Attorney, stepped forward and opened the case on the part of the people in a very able, but cool and unimpassioned manner. He dwelt upon the enormity of the deliberate and premeditated crime of the killing of "Prof." Sullivan, and characterized the acts of defendant as indicating a rational and sane mind.

He ridiculed the idea of emotional insanity which the defense had attempted to establish, and designated all such subterfuges as a convenient form of irresponsibility, very active, indeed, at the instant of committing crime, but not existing beforehand, and passing away soon afterward.

At the conclusion of Mr. Evans's address, the jury listened to a lengthy, eloquent and forcible argument by Will A. Harris for the defense.

Mr. Harris was followed by Judge Henry M. Willis on the same side, and then Col. A. B. Paris closed for the People in a highly impassioned manner. It was now noon, but the Judge insisted on delivering his instructions to the jury, which he proceeded to do in a few minutes, and at 12:15 court adjourned to await the deliberation of the jury.

All the circumstances surrounding this murder are not only startling, but highly dramatic. The testimony of the defendant was given in a manner indicating a most determined and unrelenting spirit, and produced a profound impression upon all who heard it. In this, as in everything else connected with the case, she has fully sustained her reputation of being one of the most remarkable, self-willed and undaunted women to be found anywhere.

At 4:30 this afternoon the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

## THE VERDICT.

Mrs. Marlette Acquitted—Popular Favorites and Opponents.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 23.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The conclusion of the famous murder trial of the People vs. Mattie Marlette was reached here this morning. It will be remembered that the jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict at 12:15 yesterday, and that up to the time I closed my letter at 4:30 p.m., no return had been made and the general impression was that a "hung jury" would be the result. The jury remained together during the afternoon and all of last night; but early this morning they agreed upon a finding, and sent out word to the Judge and lawyers that they were ready to make their report.

The County Clerk, Judge Campbell, Assistant District Attorney and Hon. W. A. Harris were soon on their way to the courthouse. The defendant was brought to the courtroom in charge of a deputy sheriff at 9:30. Judge Campbell took his seat on the bench and the jury filed in and took seats in the jury box.

The Court inquired of them if they had agreed upon a verdict, and the answer came from all of them that they had; and a slip of paper was handed to the Judge, who glanced it over hurriedly, and, passing it to Clerk Hison, asked him to enter it upon the records. It was done, and the Clerk rose to his feet and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, listen to the reading of your verdict," and then in full, clear tones he read: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty. Signed, J. M. Morris, foreman."

The Court inquired: "Gentlemen of the jury, is that your verdict?" and they all nodded assent.

Judge Campbell then thanked the jury for their excellent demeanor and patience throughout the trial, and discharged them. He then directed the Sheriff to liberate the prisoner, and the court was dismissed.

The defendant had come into the room to hear the verdict with a face expressing deep anxiety as to the issue. She watched every movement, harkened to every utterance, and when the words "not guilty" fell from the lips of the Clerk, she sprang to her feet, and in an ecstasy of wild delight clasped the hands of her counsel, Mr. Harris, and wept copious tears of joy. She afterward shook the hand of most of the jurymen, and then went forth upon the street, once more a free woman.

Shortly after the verdict had been pronounced, it was heralded over the town by the few persons present at its reading, and created intense excitement, partly from its nature and partly from the surprise; for it had apparently become a settled conviction that the jury would never agree. Crowds of citizens were soon to be seen in knots, here and there, on the shady side of the streets, discussing excitedly the merits and demerits of the case and the verdict. Owing to the unsavory reputation of the defendant, principally, public sentiment has been largely against her in this ordeal, and in view of it a large proportion of our people condemn the verdict in unmeasured terms. All concede, however, the fair and impartial manner in which the case was conducted—concede that the people were well and ably represented, and that the jury was an intelligent and fine looking body of men.

The defense, as has been foreshadowed in my correspondence, was one based upon the theory of emotional insanity, caused by the deceased tampering with, or the belief on the part of the defendant, that he had indecently tampered with her 3-year-old baby.

And the Court instructed the jury on this point that if they believed from the testimony, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the circumstances mentioned had so worked upon the mind of the defendant—that she did not know right from wrong—she did not know the issue of her deed in killing Sullivan, they should acquit her.

The jury was composed mostly of elderly gentlemen, natives and former residents of several of the Eastern and Middle States. Their names and places of residence are as follows: D. G. Whiting, San Bernardino; W. F. Collins, Ontario; F. Coolidge, Riverside; C. A. Muscott, Mt. Vernon; S. B. Jones, Riverside; D. E. Honeywell, Highlands; C. R. Morse, Ontario; J. M. Morris, Mt. Vernon; R. Bosworth, Highlands; W. S. Warren, Redlands; W. K. Lindley, Redlands, and George Haven, Highlands. On the first ballot they stood 8 to 4, in favor of acquittal, and later 10 to 2, the same way during the night.

Something of a sensation was caused by the report that Mrs. Marlette had threatened in the hearing of a deputy sheriff that, if she was acquitted in this trial, she proposed to shoot Editor Kearney of the Courier.

## LOST THE BABY.

All of the Members of the Family Looking for Each Other.

Last night about 11 o'clock Officer Harvey found an old man, somewhat "under the influence," wandering about on Upper Main street, with a six-months-old infant in his arms. The officer, seeing that the old fellow could not take care of himself, took the infant and went to the telephone for the patrol wagon, when the old man made his escape. The officer brought the infant to the station, where it was claimed a short time later by the father, a man named Allison, who lives at No. 436 San Pedro street. Allison said that he and his wife and father-in-law had gone to the theater, and that when they came out they got separated in the crowd from the father-in-law, who was carrying the child. Allison took the infant home, and about half an hour later again rushed into the station to see if his wife had been there. It appears that the mother had become uneasy, and, with a couple of neighbors, had started out to look up her baby, and had thus missed her husband when he came home with it. At last accounts Allison was hunting his wife, who was looking for the baby, while the police were searching for the father-in-law, who had caused all the trouble.

## YACHTING.

The Caroline Takes the Silk Flag.

There was rather an exciting yacht race at San Pedro yesterday, between the Caroline and the Black Hawk. Both yachts are considered fast, but the Caroline has beaten everything that has been matched against her this season. The trophy yesterday was a silk flag, to be paid for by the loser. The boats got a good start, with the Black Hawk in the lead. The course was in front of San Pedro, between Deadman's Island and Long Beach, and the spectators had a fine view of the contestants from the time they left the home line until they returned. The Black Hawk kept the lead only a few minutes, when the Caroline came alongside and seemed to take breath a few seconds, when she shot ahead, and when the mile stake had been reached she was fully 300 yards ahead of her opponent. After rounding the stake boat, each yacht took a different course, and every one was set to guessing as to how the race would end. The Caroline kept the lead, however, and came over the home line 22 minutes ahead of the Hawk. The course was ten miles, and the race was won by the Caroline, which beat the Black Hawk two and a half miles.

## UNDER A STREET CAR.

Bad Accident to Chris Burns Last Night.

Last evening about 7:30 o'clock a young man named Chris Burns met with an accident that came very near resulting fatally. Burns is a laborer by trade, and had got a good job at El Paso, Tex., where he intended going last evening, having purchased a ticket for that place. He was standing on the corner of First and Los Angeles streets waiting for the car, with a satchel containing his tools in his hand, and when the car came along he tried to get aboard without waiting for it to stop. In some way he missed his hold and fell under the car, being badly cut up and bruised about the face and head, having his arm broken and narrowly escaping a broken neck, as the wheels stopped just as they reached him.

The patrol wagon was sent for, and Burns was taken to the police station, where he was attended to by Dr. Morrison. He will be laid up several days, and as his ticket expired last night, Dr. Morrison wrote a note to the Southern Pacific officials, telling them the facts in the case and requesting an extension for the unfortunate man.

## CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Festival Celebrated by the Catholics.

The sacred feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated by the Catholic churches of the city yesterday, with impressive services.

At St. Vincent Church, Grand avenue and Washington street, there was a high mass, and the chorus rendered an O Salutaris by Mendelssohn, a Veni Creator by Mozart, and Haydn's First Mass in B flat.

At the Church of Our Lady, opposite the Plaza, booths had been erected in the grounds, each supplied with an altar. After services in the churches a procession of some 120 white-veiled girls marched out and formed in line, followed by Father Verdague, Father Godin, Father Smith and others, bearing the Host beneath a canopy. The celebrants stopped at each booth and said prayers appropriate to the occasion.

The services were largely attended.

North German Picnic.

The North German Society gave a picnic at the City Gardens yesterday, which was largely attended. Quite a number of special features were arranged, including a ladies' egg race, boys' race, girls' race and prizes for the best bowling at the alley. The crowd had a good time, and the picnic was a quite a success. The officers of the society are, H. Seebeck, president; A. Cohen, secretary and R. Kuck, treasurer. The committee of arrangement: J. Kuhrt, L. Roeder, J. Neitner, George Fischer, A. Forbach, J. Stuhl, D. Silberberg, F. Morsch, C. Goldman, D. Feldschau.

## PASADENA NEWS.

## AN UNUSUALLY WARM AND QUIET DAY.

The Boulevard Meeting—The Will Contest—For City Purposes—Material Changes—The Day of Rest—Cleanings from All Quarters—Local Mention—Personal Gossip.

PASADENA, June 23.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The Boulevard Committee held a meeting tomorrow afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Trade, at South Pasadena, to take final action. Everybody interested in the project is invited to be present. Property-holders along the line of the proposed improvement are earnestly invited to come out and give their views. Delegations from this city, Garvanza, Lincoln Park and other points have signified their willingness to come out.

THE WILL CONTEST. The Banta will contest, which has been receiving a great share of attention from all sides, will be resumed at Los Angeles tomorrow. The defense expects to have its testimony all in by Wednesday evening. The best part of the case is to be heard when William Pierce, the defendant, takes the stand to explain how he came to be made trustee. The contest has already furnished much food for talk, and the present week will no doubt furnish its full quota of amusement. Those who seem to be in a position to know are strongly of the opinion that the will cannot be broken, as every precaution appears to have been taken in that direction by the deceased.

FOR CITY PURPOSES. The City Board of Trustees have advertised for sealed bids, accompanied by check, for a suitable lot for municipal purposes on two occasions. The consummation of the purchase of the bakery building, in the rear of the Carlton Hotel, was about to be made when the papers stepped in, and, by long and loud protests, frightened the Council from buying the property. Yesterday bids were again opened and received as follows:

Mrs. Elsie Manlove, lot 25x128 in Bunnell's subdivision, for \$115 a front foot.

E. L. Farris, lot 35x128 on East Colorado street, near the Brockway block, for a consideration of \$150 a front foot.

M. W. Stimson, lot 75x125 on Dayton street, Baker's subdivision, for \$1500, payable in city bonds.

C. K. Wood, lot 38x167, on Union street, for \$2500, in city bonds at par.

Samuel Stratton, lots 18 and 19, 25x125, on Marengo avenue, near Union street, at \$50 a front foot.

Wakyns Bros., 35 feet on west Colorado street, near the Los Angeles House, with one-story building, all for \$7500.

Susan A. Defriez, lot 50x420, with 20-foot alley on De Lacey, near Los Angeles House, for \$1975.

Library building, lot 50x125, on Dayton street, for \$3000.

The bids were referred to the proper committee, to report at the next meeting.

## THE DAY OF REST.

The thermometer at 1 o'clock this afternoon had succeeded in climbing up to 86°. The weather has been very pleasant all day long, a stiff breeze blowing at intervals. The clear weather brought out large audiences at the several churches. As early as 8 o'clock this morning several bus loads of passengers could be seen going toward the mountains, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon parties without number were scattered in all directions. Millard Cañon and Arroyo Park receiving the greatest share. Quite a number also went to Wilson's Peak, where they propose spending the day, returning home in the early dawn of tomorrow.

## CLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Quite a number of Los Angeles wheelmen passed through the city this morning, en route for San Gabriel and other points.

Rev. Dr. Blake, the eminent Scottish divine, preached to a large congregation in the First Presbyterian Church this morning. The subject treated was, "What a man soweth, that he shall also reap."

Property-owners on Old Fair Oaks avenue are complaining long and loud of the miserable condition of that avenue. The denizens up there can hardly wait as long as the Council for the improvement of that thoroughfare, but by a recent action of the board it will be put in good shape "when the robin nest again."

A team of heavy gray horses, owned by William Mason, got away yesterday afternoon up near the Ostrich Farm, and ran into a barb wire fence. One of the animals was wounded so badly he had to be shot, to relieve him of his sufferings. The team was a very valuable one, and was used in transporting movable buildings.

MATERIAL CHANGES. Important changes will be made in Justice Van Doren's courtroom during the present week. The walls will be repapered, the ceiling kalsomined and the paneling beautified by a fresh coat of paint. The general appearance of the room will be changed, the railing crossing from north to south. Back of it will be built an elevated platform, on which a table and chair will be placed for His Honor. The jury seats will rise above the other, six placed in a row. An elevated seat will serve for the witness, and he can take in everybody at a glance when he gives his testimony. A reporter's table and seats for the attorneys on both sides will be the crowning of the whole improvement.

LOCAL MENTION. The funeral of the late R. B. Hubbard, took place from the house on Grant street at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The services were very impressive and a large number of people were present. At the grave the remains were in charge of the Masonic lodge, the Worshipful Master officiating.

Frank Kelsey and wife, Lewis Zopf and Julius Fritz leave tomorrow for Butte City, Mont., where they have secured employment in a steam laundry, owned by Robert Smith of this city. At San Francisco they will be joined by Charles Gloeckner and wife, formerly of Oliveview.

The Pasadena Band, organized several years ago, is about to fall to pieces. Owing to the scarcity of work, about six of the members will shortly leave town for Seattle in search of employment. The public has always been ungrateful, and very little interest has been shown in their efforts to keep alive the organization.

PERSONAL. W. O. Bellair arrived, bag and baggage in hand, this morning from the Santa Clara gold fields.

George W. Glover of South Pasadena is in the mining country.

## Hotel del Coronado.

OUR NEXT  
Popular Semi-Monthly  
EXCURSION!

Leaves the First-street depot at 10 a.m. on  
SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1889.  
On a Chartered Special Train

—FROM—  
LOS ANGELES

—TO—  
HOTEL del CORONADO.

Round Trip \$3.50 Good for 3 days.  
Or extended at the rate of \$1 per day.

## GRAND BALL!

On SATURDAY Evening, and various other pleasures during the stay of the excursionists.

Tickets for sale at Santa Fe Office, South Spring St.  
OR AT THE FIRST-STREET DEPOT.  
For further information call at the CORONADO AGENCY,  
COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STS.

Men's Furnishing Goods.



Eagleson & Co.,  
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A Very Large Stock

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.  
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Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, Gossamer, Cashmere, Silk and Wool, Natural Wool, Light Weight and Silk and Cashmerettes, Etc.

Prices Very Low.

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Unclassified.  
LOOK AND READ!

If you wish to sell or buy secondhand Furniture, Carpets or Trunks,



Be sure and give us a call. We have in stock a large variety of goods too numerous to mention, all of which we offer cheap for cash or will sell on installments.

W. P. MARTIN & BRO.,  
No. 349 S. Spring St. Box 1921.

## EXAMINATION

## TEACHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination of teachers will be held by the County Board of Education, in the Los Angeles College, corner Eighth and Hope streets, Los Angeles, commencing

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1889.

At 10 o'clock a.m. All applicants for certificates must be present at the commencement of the examination. All teachers holding temporary certificates, and all applicants for the renewal of certificates, must file their application and testimonials of successful teaching with the secretary of the board on or before June 24, 1889. No certificates will be granted or renewed unless such application has been made.

By order of the Board.

Los Angeles, June 19, 1889.

NOTE.—An amendment to the school law has changed the fee for examination from \$1 to \$2.

Fireworks for the 4th!

Retail at Wholesale Prices,  
By the L. A. Fireworks Factory.

SET PIECES TO ORDER  
Send for Price List.

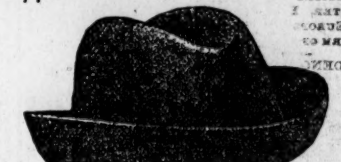
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Factory, Eleventh and San Pedro Sts.

Hats, Underwear, Etc.

## OUR LEADERS!



STETSON Make,  
Black, Bronze, Nutria,  
Mode, Chame,  
\$3.50 each.



Special Prices!

—IN OUR—  
WINDOW DISPLAY

THIS WEEK.

HANDMADE  
Dark Blue, Black, Brown,  
Pearl, Nutria,  
\$2.50 Each.

SIEGEL THE HATTER

And MEN'S FURNISHER,  
UNDER NADEAU HOTEL.

The Coulter Dry Goods House.

THE COULTER  
DRY GOODS HOUSE!

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

We Offer Great Inducements to Close Buyers in This  
Department This Week, from June 24th to 30th.

SPECIAL VALUES:

50 Imported Chambray Suits, worth \$4.75, at \$3.75.  
1000 Yards Apron Check Gingham, worth 6c, at 4c.  
500 Yards Stripe Cheviot Shirtings, worth 7c, at 5c.  
1000 Yards Unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 6c, at 4c.  
1000 Yards Bleached Cotton Flannel, worth 7c, at 5c.

You must come early if you wish to reap the benefit from all THESE BARGAINS. We can't guarantee to have all until the latter part of this week as our stock is limited.

Unbleached Sheetings! Unbleached Sheetings!

42-in Nathan Unbleach Sheet'g at 9c	5-4 Boston Unbleach Sheet'g at 12c
42-in Continental " " at 9c	6-4 Pequot " " at 15c
5-4 Lockwood " " at 11c	7-4 Pequot " " at 16c
5-4 Pequot " " at 12c	8-4 Pequot " " at 18c

Bleached Sheet'g! Bleached Sheet'g!

42-in Cohasset Bleach Sheet'g at 11c	6-4 New York Bleach Sheet'g at 17c
42-in Standard " " at 11c	7-4 Pequot " " at 18c
5-4 Mohawk " " at 14c	8-4 Cohasset " " at 21c
46-in Peppercell " " at 11c	8-4 Pequot " " at 22c
6-4 Fruit of Loom " " at 17c	8-4 Marlboro " " at 19c
6-4 Standard " " at 16c	

French Sateens. French Sateens.

We will sell all our FRENCH SATEENS this week at 25c; former prices, 30 to 40 cents. We don't mix in some few pieces of French Sateens and the balance common American sateens, so as to make an average profit, but we will give you only at this sale GENUINE FRENCH SATEENS. This is the first time this season that all Sateens sold to the public at one price for a lot as the GENUINE IMPORTED ARTICLE.

Bathing Suit Flannel. Bathing Suit Flannel.

600 Yards 27-inch, Blue Gray Flannel, worth 35c, at 25c.

Sale Continues for One Week Only,  
June 24th to 30th.

TERMS CASH.

—THE—  
COULTER DRY GOODS HOUSE,

101, 103 and 105  
South Spring St., Cor. Second.

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(Los Angeles Banker.) MR. CORBIN: "You are the pioneer dealer in real estate mortgages; who do your employ to furnish evidences of title?"  
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Patent Steel Picket Fencing

For the LAWN, YARD AND GARDEN. CALL AND SEE IT.

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